THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR.
B. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Ferslane's Cane Photographs,
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market street.

A Card.
Wm. Ladley & Co., Fashionable Tailors, 59 St. Clair street, would call the attention of our patrons, and the citizens of Pittsburgh in general, to our well selected and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, fresh from the importers, comprising all the articles suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe. To those in search of specialities, we would suggest an early call. Wm. Ladley & Co.

Opera House.
Helen Western will appear this evening in two plays and seven characters.

Dr. C. Hill,
246 Penn street, has returned from the East, and is prepared to wait upon his patrons. Pure Laughing Gas and every variety of Artificial Teeth given.

Satan in Paris,
With Helen Western in seven characters this evening.

House in Allegheny Wanted
For a small family—as soon as possible. Address C. S., at this office.

Notice.
Merchants and Grocers please remember that you can find a good assortment of all kinds of Brushes, consisting of Scrubs, Whitewash, Shoe Brushes, Duster, Paint Brushes, Sash Brushes and Pipes of all kinds, Cane Stems, Matches and Blacking Tasks, all manufactured by myself, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 240 Liberty street. Thompson.

W. J. Meek,
Dealer in all kinds of Farm Products, Refined Oils and Merchandize generally, No. 97 First street.

Helen Western
At the Opera House this evening as Jenny Lind.

Dyspepsia.
Do not suffer with Dyspepsia when relief is so close at hand. Dr. Tutt's Sanative Pills have cured thousands of this terrible disease in the last year by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Helen Western
Will sing four songs and play in two pieces at the Opera House.

Chemists, Clerks, Chiropodists.
Chemists pronounce it free from impurities, Clerks prefer it, and Chiropodists say, for skin diseases, there is nothing superior to Fawyer's Barber Soap.

The Beautiful Star,
Helen Western, appears this evening at the Opera House.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits
Are the best medicines in the world for expelling worms from the human system. Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Helen Western
Has the most magnificent wardrobe on the stage. She is at the Opera House to-night.

Satan in Paris and Jenny Lind
To-night at the Opera House. Miss Helen Western in two pieces.

The Most Successful star
Now traveling is Helen Western.

Go to the Opera House
And see Helen Western in two plays.

Satan in Paris and Jenny Lind
At the Opera House to-night, the beautiful Helen Western in both pieces.

Secure Seats
For Helen Western's opening night and avoid the rush at the door.

The Daily Commercial

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1866 NO. 143.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Speech of Mr. McKee, of Ky.

Basis of Representation Amendment.

Injustice to Freedmen in Mississippi.

New York Committee to Visit the President,

New Counterfeit Compound Interest Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 3.

Speech-making in the House.

The House was in session to-day, for speech-making only. Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, delivered a very extreme speech, in which he denounced the President, declared for the hanging of all the Southern leaders, the confiscation of their landed property, and their division into small farms, and opposed the admission of any Southern Representatives.

Garrett Davis's Speech.

Considerable comment is caused in Congressional circles to-day over the speech of Garrett Davis, made in the Senate yesterday, in which he said that he hoped a new Senate, composed of the exiled Southern men and their friends in the present Senate would be established. It is said that official notice will be taken of this declaration on Monday.

The Constitutional Amendment.

For a new basis of representation will be debated on Monday in the Senate, and voted on before the middle of the week. Its defeat is regarded as certain.

Injustice to Freedmen.

A report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, recently General Howard, mentions the great injustice done to the freed people by the operation of the statute laws concerning the apprenticing of colored children. Colored people who are willing and able to support their children may have them seized at the request of any white person, and bound out by Probate Courts to white masters for a small rate of compensation, until they arrive at the age of twenty-one. They are, in fact, reduced almost to the state of slavery, without education, or any knowledge as to how they are to obtain a livelihood.

Visitors to the President.

A large number of visitors were in waiting to-day to have conferences with the President, and many were admitted to his presence. Among them Lieut. Gen. Grant, Senators Doolittle, and Lane, of Kansas, and several Representatives.

The New York Committee
Appointed at the recent mass meeting in that city, are expected to have an interview with the President on Monday.

Reduction of Clerical Force.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to reduce the clerical force of that Department, and is now preparing notices of discharge of about seventy-five clerics. Hundreds of applications for positions are still made, though the force is being reduced.

New Counterfeit.

The Treasury Department has received from Charleston, S. C., a new counterfeit on the fifty dollars compound interest note.

Claims for Property Destroyed by the Union Army—Fearful of Col. Browning—Riot in Richmond—Several Negroes Wounded—Indian Delegation—Man Murdered, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

Claims for Property Destroyed by the Union Army.

It will be recollected that several weeks ago, the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient at this time to legislate for the payment of claims growing out of property appropriated or destroyed by the Union armies in putting down the rebellion. Practical effect was given to this resolution recently, when the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the resolutions of the Legislature of West Virginia, asking aid from Congress to repair bridges, &c., destroyed by the Federals as a means of safety. The committee also reported adversely on the bill for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States, in the suppression of hostilities during the rebellion, and the bill was laid on the table. The committee was discharged from the consideration of a number of petitions, including forty for damages arising from raids in Virginia, and a number of others from the State of Tennessee, several miles from this city. There are agents in Washington who have in their possession claims of persons residing in Southern States, for indemnity amounting to millions of dollars, but the prospect of legislative action on the subject is certainly far remote.

FUNERAL OF COL. BROWNING.

The funeral of Colonel Browning, formerly Private Secretary of President Johnson, took place to-day. Among those in attendance were the President and Cabinet, Senators Doolittle, Morrow and Lane, of Kansas, and several Representatives. Pall bearers—Gen. Grant, Senators Doolittle

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited, and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Every capability, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and relative to oil interests, will be acceptable and carefully noticed. Events of local interest, mechanical and other inventions, invasions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are desired. In every instance, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Publisher. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION TO BE ADMITTED.

It is asserted, and it seems to be generally understood, that the Reconstruction Committee will to-day report in favor of the admission of the Tennessee Senators and Members to seats in Congress. This is a wise response to popular sentiment, and it is to be presumed that it is in accordance with the state of facts which the Committee have found to exist. If we are right in supposing that the Tennessee delegation are to be admitted, the proceedings in this case may, we presume, be taken as a precedent to be observed hereafter. In this light, the proceeding will go far to fix the future in the harmonious action of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

This Convention will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday of this week. The contest will be between Gen. MOORHEAD, Gen GEARY and Hon. W. W. KETCHUM. The friends of Gen. GEARY profess to be confident, but if the statements they make constitute the sole ground of their confidence, the contest is by no means foreclosed. The West, supported by recruits from nearly every part of the State, will go into the Convention strong for Gen. MOORHEAD, and it is the growing conviction that, if it acts wisely, the Convention will bestow on him the nomination. At no time within our history have the great concerns of the State and Nation stood in so much need of practical wisdom and rich experience as now. Events transpiring everywhere go to admonish us to be cautious and to risk nothing for the sake of mere expediency. The Convention will meet at a moment when all the wisdom of the delegates will be needed in conducting the deliberations. What a month ago may have been thought to be a wise expediency, possibly may be found to be the farthest imaginable from it now. Identified, as Gen. MOORHEAD is with the vital interests of Pennsylvania, we believe him to be the best man for the Convention. Neither past experience nor the events of to-day favor the idea of undertaking an experiment, or of running risks in the canvass which the Convention

NEW BILL OF RIGHTS.

The act introduced by Mr. THUMBULL, "to protect all persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," passed the Senate on Friday, and is now in the House of Representatives. Its early passage in that body is to be desired and expected. Without having grounds for judging other than those furnished by the character of the bill, we do not permit ourselves to doubt that it will promptly receive the signature of the President. The title of the bill, as given above, suggests that if the Southern States do not form a part of "the United States," the bill does not apply to them,—whereas the special object of the bill is to protect persons "in the United States."

THE HIGH WAVE OF FENIANISM.

The Government of Great Britain has become thoroughly alarmed with the progress of Fenianism. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout Ireland, by a special act of Parliament, fully proves it. It is entirely certain that the Government is either actually in possession of facts that render this a consistent and timely act, or it is hoaxed as no government was ever before hoaxed. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* is never resorted to except in view of the ascertained fact that insurrection either actually exists or is to be expected at any moment. The alarm which led to the suspension was occasioned by the report that the privateer steamer *Cuba* had left an American port to prey upon British commerce. Although that particular report is without foundation, it is not to be doubted that the English Government is possessed of information that renders rigid precautionary measures on a large scale necessary. In addition to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the British Government is actually taking other precautions. Troops are being stationed at many points before deemed secure, and in Parliament it is conceded that the Fenian movement has assumed proportions that cannot be disguised or regarded without alarm. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has given notice that he will not longer be responsible for consequences, and the London *Times* is scarcely less prompt in sounding the note of alarm, both as to the extent of preparations in America and of the sympathy it is receiving throughout all Ireland. Emissaries from America are said to be at work there, and it is further stated that at the date of the last steamer's advices the British mind was under extreme agitation and that the Government shared in the general alarm. As a consequence, wholesale arrests were being made in Ireland, and under the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and amid the increasing excitement, it will be likely to go hard with all suspected persons.

But there is an agreeable feature to the news. Under the alarm created by the report that a privateer had got afloat, a prominent member called the attention of Parliament to the fact that the neutrality laws were inadequate to enable England to fulfil her obligations to foreign countries. In the prospect, as JOHN BULL apprehends, of an Irish rebellion, he begins to realise that the recognition by the United States of the Fenians as belligerents would be a speedy return of the sundry compliments he showered on us during *our* rebellion. British precedent, it is evident, is what troubles the British Government just at present. It may be that the idea of the Boston merchantman, who asked Mr. SEWARD not to press the claims of American ship owners, because the time would come when they could pay themselves with interest, is to be realised even sooner than they calculated on.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The sensitiveness that has been exhibited among the Union people in reference to this interest is highly noncrable to them. The Freedmen have claims that are supported by considerations not only of humanity, but also of patriotism. By the wonderful decisions of the war which was begun for their perpetual enslavement, they are now free. And they are in a position where efforts made in their behalf as men, promote at the same time the best interest of our country. Hence the truly loyal spirit of the present time is vigilant and earnest for the benefit of this new accession to our citizenship, and is easily aroused to suspect or resist any measure calculated to do them injustice and harm. The prominence which the former slave has unavoidably had in the slaveholders' rebellion has made him a sort of test of opinion, so that the political predilections of a person can be discovered by his feeling toward the freedmen almost as readily as by his party platform. In some cases, it is, perhaps, a more accurate test, since, among many, passion and prejudice hold a more powerful sway than intelligence.

This commendable concern for the rights and interests of the emancipated slaves has led to some mistakes about the measures taken for securing them, although not to half so many or as serious ones as has unavoidably sprung up since the negro has led to. Not a little alarm was felt at the failure, through the President's veto, of the new Bureau bill. Many hastily concluded that the loyal black people of the Southern States would thereby be thrown out of the protection of the government, and handed over to the tender mercies of their late masters. A horrid array of consequences naturally enough sprang up before the imagination, as the inevitable consequence of such an arrangement. With this idea in the mind, it is no wonder that the feelings of humanity and unionism were aroused to a high pitch of excitement.

But such an abandonment of the freedmen was never for a moment contemplated. The Bureau which is now in operation has been the guardian of the freedmen's interests for many months, and must by the provisions of the law which enacted it, continue to be so for many months to come. Its effects have been and must continue to be most beneficial. The testimony on this point is varied and abundant. We have it in the official reports made through GENERAL HOWARD, the head of the Bureau, and from incidental statements made through the Press by travelers, and by representatives of christian and benevolent enterprises among the freedmen. It is undoubtedly true, that much experience of wrong and suffering falls to their lot, nor are cases of violence and barbarity unfrequent. The presence and power of the Bureau has, however, been a great protection to them and is, so still, and will continue, by its provisions, to be so for at least a year to come, and as much longer as Congress shall deem it to be necessary. The New York *Tribune* gives a glowing tribute to the importance and efficiency of this institution. It says: "It is a gigantic enterprise, and has achieved a marvelous success. Hundreds of thousands are now industrious and comfortable laborers, with roofs over their heads and food in their cabins, who would have been prowling, thieving, hunted, famishing vagabonds, in the absence of this bureau. The aid it has afforded to the schools, and in securing just contracts for labor, as well as the protection to persons that it has given, entitle it to the confidence and admiration of the country. It is thought that a large crop of cotton will be produced this year, and the Freedmen's Bureau is entitled to the credit of a great share of it." This Bureau is that the President deemed sufficient for the purposes contemplated, and from the accounts received from various quarters, there appears much reason to hope that it will prove so. The business in hand is, as the *Tribune* terms it, "a gigantic enterprise," but the difficulties will melt away in time, and success will make way for further success. The freedmen, the Bureau, and the land-owners will understand their relations better, and will know how to perform their functions in more perfect harmony. Another year may be expected to improve the condition of whites and blacks in the South, and to establish relations between capital and labor which exist elsewhere to the advantage of both. School learning, habits of industry and economy, and peaceful dispositions will be acquiring influence in the meantime, and a better time than, under slavery, could ever have been possible, will dawn upon the Southern States.

HISTORIC EPITHETS.

Old terms of designation, for parties and classes of persons, are often revived after having gone, for long periods, out of use. An accidental concurrence of circumstances, the outcropping of old principles, or the arousing of dormant passions may call up the associations connected with the names, and through them the names may again obtain currency, with applications more or less resembling those of former times. The old term *Yankee* has, in this way, become common during the rebellion. It was used formerly as an epithet of reproach, but was accepted as one of honor, and was pretty well worn out in both senses. The British applied it to New England and to all who went with it in the Revolutionary contest. It has been serving another term, as revived during the rebellion, and applied to all who support freedom and free government. It is not now, as it was not in British use, of old, applied locally. It does not recognize geographical lines. Its use and application are bounded by ideas, as in revolutionary days, and by the same ideas.

A similar remark applies to the epithet *Puritan*, a still older one than Yankee, which has been burnished up for use during the rebellion, and bandied somewhat freely by rebels and those who have sympathised most strongly with them. As a term of reproach this applies to religious prejudice, implying that those to whom the name is applied are fanatics of sectarianism in religion as well as of popular liberty in politics. The old Puritans were the republicans of the day, as distinguished from the aristocracy, and not as distinguished merely by their religious belief. In their free political creed, persons of all beliefs concurred under the designation of Puritans of the State. The same fact exists now, and has during the rebellion. Yet the epithet, *Puritan*, is employed and applied to excite prejudice of a religious, as well as of a political character. The "hated Yankee" and the "canting Puritan" are terms that have been indiscriminately applied to citizens from all sections and to people of all denominations and of no denomination, who have stood firmly by the principles of human liberty and the organization of free government, under which it is their happiness to live.

In the use of these historic epithets, there is noticeable two curious facts. The first is, that while the Southern rebel applied the term Yankee freely and promiscuously to all who supported the government, the Northern sympathizers, being themselves Yankees by birthright, undertook to fix the same odium by means of muffled allusions to Puritan cant of hypocrisy. The other curious fact is, that the names showed the animus and spirit of those who used them a good deal more certainly than they did the character and sentiments of those to whom they were applied. At least, they did not indicate the political predilections of the latter, any more clearly than they did the sympathies of the former with the old tyrannies which aimed to crush the liberties and consciences of men, and to place aristocracy and priestcraft in the ascendancy.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania will go through the ceremony of nominating a candidate for Governor this week. Their Convention will meet in Harrisburg to-day, but it is understood that it will be a protracted meeting of several days in duration. It has been commonly supposed that General GEORGE W. CASS, of Pittsburgh, stood the best chance of receiving the nomination, but within the past few days, it is understood, a new plan has been hatched, whereof the nomination of Hon. EDGAR COWAN is to be the product. The nomination of the Senator would have the advantage of pleasing both sides, provided it pleased the Democracy. There are those, and, perhaps, they are the most numerous class, who profess to believe that the Hon. HESTER CLYMER is destined to have the honor of being beaten before the people.

GRANT NOMINATED.—The Republicans of Rochester, in city convention to nominate charter officers, concluded the proceedings by the spontaneous and unanimous nomination, by acclamation, of Lieutenant General GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency at the election of 1868. "Boys, do you hear that!" Remarking on this, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "We speak what we know when we say that the GRANT fever is in sympathy with Congress and the Republican party on the great questions of the day. His nomination therefore is a safe and sound one, and he is himself a safe man, on whose discretion we can thoroughly rely. Few candidates for the Presidency could be trusted to undergo the ordeal of a two years' campaign. But GRANT is one of the few. We can depend on his judgment and reticence. He will write no foolish letters, he will make no disgusting speeches. He will harmonise and reconcile all factions, and draw to our standard multitudes of good and quiet citizens who care little for parties and do not concern themselves about platforms, but who earnestly desire to see the Government in honest, strong and wise hands."

A FAILURE.—All information goes to show that the plan, if ever there was one, to form a new party on the pieces that were to drift out from the expected wreck of the Union party, added to what is left of the Democratic party, has failed totally. The Union party refused to break up, a circumstance which seriously interfered with the plan, and it failed as a natural consequence. The fact is, the Union party of the country stands and will stand, to accomplish its mission. It fought the war through and the rebellion down; and its mission is to dispose of the great questions growing out of the struggle. To this duty it will be faithful; whoever counts on a different result will be disappointed.

THE Union majority in Congress, whose patriotic devotion to the best interests of the Republic the people do not doubt, is at present animated with the desire for reconciliation and harmony between the several branches of the Government. In this respect they have the advantage of those presses which "sailed in" against the administration without sense or moderation. The majority in Congress deserve the thanks of the country for refraining, under the strong provocations growing out of the events of the last ten days, from precipitate action and hasty speech. They have no steps to retrace. Not so, however, with those who started in the race wherein the main idea was that he who went the fastest and progressed farthest was the wisest. The folly of such a course is about to be shown. The present appearances are that they who went farthest in the race, will have the longest distance to come back.

THE Reconstruction Committee in Congress, it is said, has worded the resolution, soon to be reported, admitting the Tennessee delegation, so as to convey the idea that Tennessee is not one of the United States. Now, this suggests several things: If Tennessee has been out of the Union, ten other States have also been out. If they have been out, then the right to go out has been settled, and the theory on which the rebellion was resisted and the war was fought was fallacious, and to this extent the rebellion was successful. If a State may secede, and if States did secede, has there been individual treason? Again, if Tennessee is not a State of the Union, how comes it that Andrew Johnson is President, he not being a citizen of the United States? When we get the report of the Committee perhaps these points will be cleared up.

A WASHINGTON RUMOR.—We have already cautioned the reader against attaching perfect credit to Washington rumors. The following is one of them. It may be better or worse than the average. It is set afloat by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "A rumor is afloat, coming through Democratic sources, that Hon. SIMON CAMERON has asked the President to make him Secretary of War, in which event he would come to the Senate and support his policy. This gains credence more easily from the fact that Mr. CAMERON urged the iron and steel delegates here to go and proffer to the President a promise to sustain his policy if he would give them protection, which the manufacturers promptly refused to do."

"WILL CONGRESS FAIL?"—The Chicago *Tribune* apprehends that Congress is about to "fail" and surrender to President JOHNSON. This conclusion is drawn from the near prospect of the admission of the Tennessee delegation, whereby, it contends, the fundamental principles which divide Congress and the President will be sacrificed. Calmer people will draw quite another conclusion, and the proposed action will be very appropriate by the country, as the harbinger of the era of good feeling and harmony in the future. Already has our Chicago cotemporary turned its batteries on Congress; heretofore they have been mercilessly playing on the President. We count this as among the favorable signs of the times.

"BURYING THE HATCHET."—A day or two ago we gave a report from Washington to the effect that THADDEUS STEVENS has buried the hatchet, and in future will work in harmony with the President. This rumor was accompanied by the statement that Mr. STEVENS had applied for certain appointments which the President immediately granted. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* supplements this with the following: "The President, to-day, signed the commissions for two Postmasters, one in ELISHA WASHBURNE'S district, and one in the STEVENS district, both recommended by the respective members."

IF Secretary STANTON had not outlived four years of abuse, we might have some fears for the consequences of causing Mrs. SWISHELM to be discharged from the public service. Mrs. S. is publishing a paper in Washington, which she edits herself. To do that and fill a clerkship probably imposed on her more labor than her health would bear. It may be that Mr. STANTON preferred she should give up the latter than relinquish the former!

The Goodly Prospect.

The Washington *Republican* draws the following pleasant, and, we believe, truthful picture: We learn with no ordinary emotions of pleasure that on Monday next the Committee of Fifteen are to report in favor of Tennessee's admission. Without useless debate; without further delay, let this good deed be consummated. To predict that an event since the last sparring with the glad tidings "that Richmond was ours," will stir the people with such unfeigned gratification as the intelligence that "Tennessee is once more in the Union." Hearts will leap for joy; pæans will be sung; bells will ring out the popular delight, and the hills will echo back the thunder of universal satisfaction. With the admission of Tennessee we shall record another peril avoided, and another great national victory achieved.

Not only will Congress by this wholesome act vindicate itself before the country, but its own halls will be animated by the eloquence, and its councils be aided by the wisdom of the members from that State, one of whom, Col. STOKES, has just now thrilled the land with his electric words, freighted with unconditional loyalty. The entrance of Tennessee into Congress will be the signal for the expulsion, and will herald the returning harmony of the Union party. Animosities will then be discarded; conciliation will have been secured, and the vile slanderer who riots in defamation will be silenced by common consent, and the demagogue who is now seeking to incite discord in a noble party, to prolong a miserable notoriety, will be hooted by his own filth, his infamy being his only monument.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The import entries for the past week at New York, including the duty goods return last reported, amount to $7,250,843 as against the total entries of $4,520,237 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $4,328,297 against $8,163,465 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $580,198 against $148,576 same week last year. The customs for the week are $2,667,795. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,769 bales; the inland receipts of manufactured goods for the week, 2,057. During the month of February shipments from that port to ports in the recently rebellious States included 28,893 pounds sporting powder, 168,767 pounds shot, 1,886,000 percussion caps, 416,400 cartridges, and 4,702 guns and pistols. The dry goods dealers continue to grumble at the backwardness of the spring trade, and prices are gradually falling. This is especially the case with cotton fabrics. Other branches of business are equally stagnant.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DENNISON.—In reply to a gentleman from England, who said to Postmaster-General Dennison that it had been understood that Postmasters who went for the Union ticket would be removed, and that it was expected that they would remain neutral in the coming contest, Mr. Dennison replied that no such intimation had ever gone forth from here, and that he desired it to be distinctly understood that he was in sympathy with the Union party, and desired its success at the elections, and that when he could not do this and retain his position here, he would go back to Ohio.

TEXAS.—We have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated at Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, February 18, 1866, from which we publish the following: "The freedmen in our county so far as heard from will yield well, and the prospect bids fair for a heavy cotton crop this year, as there are a great deal heavier crops planted here our than has ever been since State has been a State."

THE election in Connecticut on the first Monday in April is important from the fact that the Legislature then chosen will elect a United States Senator for six years, the term of Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, now presiding officer of the Senate, expiring next year.

The Boston *Traveller* is the farthest removed from what is usually denominated "conservative." Ditto its Washington correspondent. Nevertheless said correspondent holds forth as follows: Congress makes no headway with its plan of reconstruction, and this is the reason why it is in danger of losing the confidence of the people. The President has a fixed plan, and he is urging it steadily before the people. All that Congress does is calculated to injure him. It cannot agree upon a plan of its own. Mr. Sumner has one, Mr. Fessenden another, and so on. The immediate admission of Tennessee is plain that there is great danger that through the disgust of the people, Congress will fail of support. Mr. Fessenden says that he will do everything in his power to overcome the crotchets of some of his colleagues. His views and plan, all will yet be well. If not Congress will be broken before the public.

The proposition of the Bingham Amendment to the Constitution, in the House to-day, means a great deal. No more amendments will be tolerated, for the House as well as the country is sick of them. Now if the Conkling amendment is offered by some moderate Republican, who is now seeking to incite discord in a noble party, to prolong a miserable notoriety, will be hooted by his own filth, his infamy being his only monument.

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TEXAS.—We have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated at Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, February 18, 1866, from which we publish the following: "The freedmen in our county so far as heard from will yield well, and the prospect bids fair for a heavy cotton crop this year, as there are a great deal heavier crops planted here our than has ever been since State has been a State."

THE election in Connecticut on the first Monday in April is important from the fact that the Legislature then chosen will elect a United States Senator for six years, the term of Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, now presiding officer of the Senate, expiring next year.

The Boston *Traveller* is the farthest removed from what is usually denominated "conservative." Ditto its Washington correspondent. Nevertheless said correspondent holds forth as follows: Congress makes no headway with its plan of reconstruction, and this is the reason why it is in danger of losing the confidence of the people. The President has a fixed plan, and he is urging it steadily before the people. All that Congress does is calculated to injure him. It cannot agree upon a plan of its own. Mr. Sumner has one, Mr. Fessenden another, and so on. The immediate admission of Tennessee is plain that there is great danger that through the disgust of the people, Congress will fail of support. Mr. Fessenden says that he will do everything in his power to overcome the crotchets of some of his colleagues. His views and plan, all will yet be well. If not Congress will be broken before the public.

The proposition of the Bingham Amendment to the Constitution, in the House to-day, means a great deal. No more amendments will be tolerated, for the House as well as the country is sick of them. Now if the Conkling amendment is offered by some moderate Republican in the Senate, the issue will be out of the way. It is to be hoped that it will be adopted so as to give Congress a fair issue before the people.

THE MORNING STAR.—This missionary ship, built by the ten cent contributions of Sunday school children, and sent out by the American Board to the Sandwich Islands, has been wrecked at Honolulu. The name was not sold with the vessel, but it is to be given to a new one, better adapted to the purpose, which is now building at Boston. The old ship is to be named the "Harriet Newell." The Sandwich Island *Friend*, speaking of the sale, says: "A great and good work has been accomplished by her sale. The hundred thousand stockholders could not have invested their dimes to a more paying enterprise. The vessel was planned and built, launched and kept running to further the Missionary cause in Micronesia. She has fulfilled her mission, and it has been a noble mission. She has made ten trips to Micronesia, and more than that number to the Sandwich Islands. All the missionaries in those groups have been conveyed to and fro, and otherwise received unnumbered favors by her various trips."

AN affray occurred at Deerfield, Warren county, Ohio, a few days since, in which Wm. Lee was stabbed by Dr. Littleton, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. The circumstances attending the affair are, that Lee, having he had discovered an improper intimacy existing between the doctor and his wife, met the former soon after and made a demonstration upon him, which resulted fatally, as we have announced. The wife of Littleton committed suicide a short time since, on account of family difficulties. Littleton was held over to answer for murder in the second degree.

THE PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Philadelphia papers announce that the required sum of six hundred thousand dollars having been subscribed to the capital of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, a meeting of the subscribers has been called for the purpose of organization, and it has been determined to go on with the subscription until the aggregate shall reach a million of dollars.

PETROLEUM AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE.

Six Millions to be Derived from Refined Petroleum Alone.

No Tax on Crude Oil--The Supply of Oil Always Sufficient for the Wants of the Country.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Report of the United States Revenue Commission on Petroleum as a Source of National Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. REVENUE COMMISSION, }
February, 1866. }

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—By the act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, a duty was imposed "on coal, bituminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, ten cents per gallon: Provided, That such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of fifteen cents per gallon, anything to the contrary notwithstanding. And provided also, that naphtha, of specific gravity exceeding eighty degrees, according to Baume's hydrometer, and of the kind usually known as gasoline, shall be subject to a tax of five per centum ad valorem."

By the act of March 3, 1865, the same provision was re enacted, except that the specific gravity of gasoline to pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem was reduced to seventy degrees Baumé, and "distillate" was designated next to "naphtha," as one of the products subject to the duty of twenty cents per gallon.

By the eighth section of the act it was provided that there should be levied, collected and paid on all crude petroleum or rock oil that might be produced and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, a duty of one dollar on each and every barrel of not more than forty-five gallons; and all petroleum or rock oil that might be in possession of the producer at the close of the month on the day when the act would take effect should be held and treated as if produced on that day.

By the act of June 30, 1864, a drawback of the amount of duty paid was allowed upon all of said products, except refined coal oil, naphtha, benzine or benzole. By the act of March 3, 1865, a drawback of the amount of duty paid was allowed on all of said products, except crude petroleum or rock oil, refined coal oil, naphtha, benzine or benzole. The last act took effect April 1, 1865, and is still in force.

The distillate is a product of coal and means any fluid produced by distillation of the substances named. It is more particularly applied to refined petroleum, the distilled oil before it is treated with chemicals.

Naphtha is the first product of the distillation.

The Commissioners proceed to show the products of naphtha, such as benzine, benzole, gasoline, &c.

The receipts of revenue from petroleum and coal oil, &c., have been as follows:

1863, for ten months	$610,972
1864	2,250,252
1865, on crude for three months	$220,146
1865, on refined	3,467,213
	3,578,759
1866, for six months, on crude	1,047,043
1866, for six months, on refined	5,553,038
	6,600,081

Of the receipts for 1865, only $95,998 90 were from oils distilled from coals and shales amounting to 16,000 barrels of forty gallons each. The rest of the receipts, $3,350,760 10, were from petroleum and refined oil made from petroleum, excepting a very insignificant sum received from naphtha and benzole.

The Commissioners proceed to give an interesting history of the discovery in the country, its rise and fall in prices with the gold market, speculation in oil lands, foreign demand, and also an extended analysis of petroleum.

The springs of Baku, near the Caspian Sea, are well known. The region around them alone could furnish an unlimited supply. The oil is in common use among the inhabitants. The great natural depression of the Caspian Sea, and the other salt lakes in Asia, including the Dead Sea, is an interesting feature in connection with the petroleum springs and the deposits of asphaltum.

Along the river Tigris springs of naptha, (petroleum) are found in great number. It is used in lamps by the inhabitants. "This substance exists in such abundance that it is allowed to flow into the Tigris, where, floating on the surface, it is sometimes set on fire by the boatmen, and exhibits the appearance of a burning river."

It is a well ascertained fact that petroleum was used by the ancient Assyrians as a cement with which to lay the bricks in building the city of Babylon. It was obtained from the Euphrates, of Is, the modern Hit, on the right bank of the Euphrates. They continue to flow copiously, and are considered to be inexhaustible. They celebrity was so great that they were visited in turn by Alexander the Great and the Roman Emperors Trajan and Julian.

FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The Commission have deemed it important to obtain and report such information as was with in their reach in reference to the sources of the supply of petroleum in other parts of the world, in order that a judgment might be formed respecting our ability to supply and sell to a profit in foreign markets, either with or without a continuance of the present tax.

They have found it difficult to obtain full information.

A reddish colored petroleum is found in Japan and is used by the inhabitants for burning in lamps and for other purposes.

Vetroleum is obtained and used for light in some parts of Burmah.

Celebrated and very productive petroleum wells exist in Burmah. They yield a large revenue to the government, being a crown monopoly. The oil is used for illuminating by all ranks of the inhabitants, and is sold in the markets of Ava, where it is found mixed with the sesamum oil, and is displaced by it in the dearness from the wells has increased, the cost of transportation beyond a certain point.

The quality is equal if not superior to that of any American oil. It is of lower gravity, containing little naptha, and a much larger proportion of paraffine.

It is said that the product of the Burmah wells has been as much as 600,000 barrels a year. At one time some fifteen or twenty cargoes a year were sent to Europe, chiefly to England. The owner, Adytoon, in a letter from Rangun give 450,000 barrels as the annual product.

There are others formerly, and probably are at present, abundant springs of petroleum in the mountains of Zarka, in Tartary.

Petroleum is found on the Black Sea and Sea of Azof. The attention of British capitalists has been drawn to the extraordinary oil-fields. Incidentally, One or more companies have been formed and preparations are in progress to sink wells and ship the products.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Large shipments of a good quality of petroleum have been received in England from Wallachia.

In Parma, Italy, near Salzo Maggiore, at Amiano, ten leagues south of the capital, salt springs exist, from which large quantities of salt are obtained, amounting to over 30,000 quintals per annum. Petroleum oil, used by the inhabitants, is obtained in great quantities from the neighborhood of the same springs. It is drawn up in buckets from wells sunk in the earth for that purpose.

Petroleum is found at Tegern Lake, in Bavaria; also at Salles, in the Pyrenees. Surface indications are met with in other localities, about which we have no definite information.

We cannot report to what an extent petroleum has been found in South America, except in regard to one locality, about which we have precise information. On the northern coast of Peru, not far from the port of Payta, surface indications extend over a territory of fifty miles square. A grant of the lands has been obtained by some New York capitalists. They have sent out skilled operatives from Oil Creek with all the needful machinery and apparatus. These operatives report that there are ten times the surface indications of petroleum that they ever saw at any portion of Pennsylvania. The first well had reached a depth of seventy-five feet, and contained four or five feet in depth of pure oil, of high quality and gravity of the oil, proved. Upon analysis, to be about the same with that of the Allegheny river. Raw labor costs there sixty-five and a half to seventy-five cents per day. Water is scarce, being obtained by condensation. There are no harbors in the oil territory for vessels of ordinary draught.

Quite a number of wells have been sunk in Canada West. Some have yielded largely, and the supply is said to be considerable. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., chemist to the Canada Geological Survey, testified before us on the 15th of August last as follows:

"I have not any definite knowledge in regard to the extent of the then production of petroleum in Canada.) It is my opinion, judging from the facts which I have stated to my knowledge, that the production of petroleum in Canada is not more than two hundred or three hundred barrels a day. I do not consider the present yield more than sufficient to supply the population of Canada. I have spoken upon this point about two years ago in *Silliman's Journal* —that the prospect of a large yield of petroleum in Canada is not flattering; the petroleum rock being, for the most part, at the surface, or covered only by superficial deposits, instead of being, as in Pennsylvania, buried beneath sandstones, which serve as reservoirs for the oil; consequently, the original deposits of petroleum in the rocks of Canada West have long since been wasted. My belief is that they may, for some years to come, furnish a moderate quantity; but a large future supply cannot be depended upon."

Our most recent information is that the production has increased to near six hundred barrels per day. The quality of the oil is good, except that it is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and, perhaps, with arsenic. The distillation produces very offensive odors, and the deodorization and cleansing of the oil occupies over a half times the amount of chemicals used with the Pennsylvania oils.

SEMI-LIQUID BITUMENS AND ASPHALTA.

The semi-liquid bitumens differ from petroleum in containing some oxygen, although less than the asphalte. They cannot at present be worked to as good advantage as either petroleum or the fatty coals. However, the London Asphaltum Company have been obtaining from fifty to fifty-five per cent of burning oil from the deposits, or mineral tar of Cuba.

These bitumens are found in large quantities in various parts of Europe, Asia and North and South America. The most noted deposits are the pitch lake of the island of Trinidad, which is three miles in circumference, and the chasm of asphaltum been near the centre of the south side of the island of Cuba, which are shipped from St. Trinidad de Cuba. Asphaltums are obtained from the island of Barbadoes, and near Coquatimbo, in Peru; also, in several departments in France, in Switzerland, Germany, Albania and in Asia Minor and Persia.

The asphalte, or hard mineral resins, contain, in a hundred parts, from seventy-six to eighty-eight parts carbon, from two to ten oxygen, and six to fourteen hydrogen. Owing to their excess of carbon and their oxygen, they have not yet been found of much if any value for the manufacture of illuminating oils. There are some eighteen or twenty varieties. They may hereafter become interesting as surface indications of subterranean deposits of oil. They may also be made more useful for photogenic purposes, by new modes of treatment.

The conclusion of the Commission is that the American supply of petroleum might entirely disappear, and obtained from one or more foreign countries to supply the markets of the world for generations to come.

The supply of fatty coals, shales and schists, which can be used to advantage in the distillation of oil, is inexhaustible.

The Commission have taken considerable testimony respecting the production of oils in Europe, and from the character of the gentlemen examined, their superior intelligence and excellent opportunities for obtaining information, it is believed to be entirely reliable, both as regards the facts and opinions based upon them.

Two of these witnesses had visited Europe in 1861, and again in the summer of 1865, spending several months in procuring, in connection with their business, a knowledge of the facts to which they testify. One of them, Mr. Barsley, had been abroad four summers out of five, since 1860, and another, Mr. Nottebohm, was a merchant of Hamburg, engaged largely in selling American oils. All of these witnesses had personally visited and inspected the mines and oil factories either of Great Britain or the Continent.

The most recent observations in July and August, 1865, showed the following facts. In North Wales and Staffordshire the material used was the cannel coal. Some fifteen or twenty mines and oil works were visited there. The number was very great and rapidly increasing. The amount of capital employed was quite large. The wages paid miners were $2 per day, equivalent to about 50 cents per ton of coal. The best cannel coal was worth $3 to $4 per ton; common coal, on the ground, $1. The coal was usually broken fine and retorted; the crude oil was treated with chemicals and subjected to several distillations. The product was an oil nearly but not quite equal to our best refined, worth from two to five cents less. The supply of material was not limited. The total cost of production of refined was 1s. 3d. (30 cents) per imperial gallon, or less. The selling price at wholesale, was is 6d. to 1s. 10d. (35 to 44 cents) package included, delivered in Liverpool or London.

In Scotland the manufacture was very extensive, both from the bog-head coal and the shales. Mr. Young had recently bought a large tract of shale lands, at an outlay of from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The shales, though yielding less oil, were said to be equally profitable, with the cannel coals, owing to the greater ease with which they were reduced, and the greater purity of the product. The shales were supposed to be inexhaustible. Manufacturers were in high spirits, and understood they making money fast. The total cost of the purified oil there was about the same as in Wales, thirty-cents per gallon or under. The increase in the production since 1861 was very remarkable, and it was evident that the business had not been injured by the large supplements from this country, but had assumed a permanent and lucrative character.

On the Continent, the same increase in the business and the same evidences of prosperity were visible. The chief centers of oil production were Autun, in France, from the shales and schists; about Bonn, in Switzerland, the Duchy of Baden, and in the Tyrol, and also in Saxony, and in Bohemia, from the shales and brown coal. The supply of those materials was very great.

At one mine and factory at Weissenfels, five hundred laborers were employed. The highest wages paid for skilled laborers at the mines and retorts were seventy-five cents per day; for miners and common laborers, thirty to forty cents. Much of the work was done by women at still lower rates. The bed of brown coal at this mine was sixty feet thick. The average cost of production of the several grades of refined oil did not exceed twenty-five cents per gallon.

In regard to the extent of the brown coal deposits, they are pronounced to be inexhaustible. A single company, the "Brown Coal Works," at Weissebeu, in their report, dated April 1, 1865, estimates the amount of coal in the ground owned by them at 5,000,000 German miles, and their lands comprised but a minute portion of the territory in which coal is found in paying quantities.

Taking into account, also, the product and supply of material in other parts of Saxony, in Bohemia, in Switzerland, in France, and in the north of Italy, it will be seen that the witnesses have good grounds for the opinion they express that the foreign production of oil from shales will be a permanent and paying business under any contingencies of taxation supposable, or oil should be produced at the wells at a nominal price, and sold at a very low figure to our dealers for shipment.

In France the production from shales is being very much extended, and large investments of capital are being made in that direction. There are also extensive refineries near Paris and Marseilles, where they refine crude oil, even after they have been consumed. This is a question very different of solution, and any results obtained must be taken with great caution. The difficulty is increased from peculiar circumstances, one being the heavy charges on the bulk or cask, 4,000 per day. That average is 5,411, and gives as the production from January 1 to May 1, 1865, an aggregate of 994,597 barrels. The total production this obtained for the year 1865 will be 2,200,207 barrels. The annual benefit to the Treasury from this source, at the rate of $3 per barrel, the commission adopt as their estimate for 1866.

PERSISTENT DAILY PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The average number of barrels paid on for the months of November and December, with the three months' average, gives a daily production of 10,064 barrels. If we add 19.36 per cent for the amount consumed as fuel, waste at the wells and loss by evaporation, the present yield may be stated approximately at 12,000 barrels per day, which agrees with the opinion of most of the judicious observers who have reported to the commission the results of observations made on the ground. The tax has been paid on a few barrels in Missouri and California. The table also confirms the constantly increasing but small yield in West Virginia and Kentucky. These data warrant the following estimate:—

| States. | Barrels. | States. |

The Daily Commercial

BARIORA OF OLD POETRY.

THE CHORUS AND ITS ORIGIN.

It was the opinion of Dr. Brown, the author of the "History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry," as conceived from descriptions given of the entertainment by the Iroquois and Hurons of Father Lafitan, that the dramatic and odic poetry of the Greeks, with strophe, antistrophe, and epode, or with verse and chorus, was a natural growth from the song-dancers of savage life. His opinion would have been confirmed, if he had gathered what is now known of the song-dances of other tribes in America, Polynesia and Africa.

The circle was the form most readily taken by a crowd of lookers on, at an open place of action, as it is that taken by children about a street scrobat, or by men round a boxing match. But, while our acrobats and boxers answer to the single *dramatis persona* of dramatic poetry, it is still an open question, whether the chorus arose from a musician, like the piper, aiding the drama, or was at first the body of bystanders. Dr. Brown thinks that the chorus in its original state was indeed, the audience who surrounded the narrator or actor, and answered him, at every pause with shouts of triumph, approbation or dislike.

Among the Tonga tribe, in the time of Captain Cook, a trained chorus of many men was set in the middle of the ring, and played music or sang words in answer to the performers. It was so in a performance of twenty women, who sang a soft air, accompanied with graceful limb actions, followed by a brisk dance, and were answered in the same tone by the chorus. In another Tonga song-dance, the chorus sang alone with the bands of performers, and sang at others in answer to them; though in one of the song-dances the whole body of performers was divided into two choirs, each with a chorus; and, after a match of song between the two chairs, there was another of strophes, with the two sides. In the Kaffir war dance the *dramatis persona* are chiefs, and their warriors usually make up the chorus and dance, "with wooden imitations of their weapons."

In all these song-dances we have the elements of dramatic and odic poetry—the dance as the poetry of motion, the air as the measure of time, and the song as the theme of the piece.

We have here also, as in other cases, enough to warrant the saying that extremes meet; for after we rise up through the sundry forms of music, we reach at last the opera, which bears a near likeness to the song-dance of the savage. So, when we have been brought to the highest forms of civilization, we find that the greatest happiness of princes is found in the pursuit of hunting; and as high skill is shown by the Nimrod of the townless wild, so we are told by Captain Cook that, in a song-dance of Tonga men, a chargure delivered his song "with an air as graceful as might put to blush our most applauded performers."

A trained chorus must have come into the song-dance of savages at a very early day, for we find that the time of their tunes, and the measure of their songs and shiftings of their figures are so true that they must be as well known to the performers as the figures of a quadrille are known to the best dancers of the ballroom. Father Lafitan writes that some of the songs of the American tribes were so old that often the singers did not understand what they said; and Mariner tells us that the song-dances of Tonga are of sundry kinds, marked by different names, some of them with Hamoan songs, as clearly requiring to be answered after hand as Italian by an English or German singer.

A note to the Pinder of Benedictus (1620) says that the dancers of the lyric song-dance took one turn (strophe) from east to west, with the sun, and a return (antistrophe) from left to right, with the planets from West to East, while the epode was sung in a stationary posture, answering to the steadfastness of the earth. Dr. Brown, however, would not go to the stars for the turn or return of the dance, but holds that the reverse wheel of the antistrophe was "for the plain reason of preventing giddiness, which ariseth from running round in the same circle."

From an insight into these song-dances, we can understand why music and bardship held so high a place among men. In many of them, as in the war dance of the Kaffirs, the *dramatis personæ* were kings; and two of the Tonga dances are performed only by heads of tribes and nobles. And, since the songs of these dances were framed for the ears of the people, we understood the single fact that it always is preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, such as lassitude, languor, debility and loss of appetite; and that in this stage of the disease it is nearly always curable, with the proper precautionary measures are taken, it would tend to allay the popular terror. At this stage of the disease, it is of the first importance to pay particular attention to the symptom, which is diarrhœa. At the very first approach, the patient should assume a horizontal posture and retain it, with the hips higher than the shoulders, and under no circumstances assume the perpendicular, even for a moment. Absolute, positive rest is needed, the body being kept in a warm condition. Any artificial means can be used for that which may be necessary. The main thing is the horizontal position, and perfect rest at the very commencement of the disease. If the patient lie down stairs when taken, let him stay there or be carried up. If he be out visiting, let him stay at his friend's house. Keeping this position for forty-eight hours, in the majority of instances, the disease will pass away, and the patient, on recovery, need make no very great changes in his mode of life. Of course, if he has had habits, he should endeavor to form them rationally, and attend to business as usual, but not overdo it. In the present state of the atmosphere, when pestilence is abroad, the system is rendered more liable to exhaustion, and he should husband his strength by avoiding violent exercise. With these few precautionary measures, and a proper sanitary condition of the city, and a rigid enforcement of quarantine, we may hope to escape any pestilential epidemic."

IRRESISTIBLE IVORY.—New Siberia and the Isle of Lakon are for the most part only a conglomeration of sand, ice and elephant's teeth. At every tempest the sea casts ashore fresh heaps of mammoths' tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves. During summer innumerable fishermen's barks direct their course to this isle of bones; and in winter immense caravans take the same route, all the convoys drawn by dogs, returning charged with the tusks of the mammoth, weighing each from 150 to 200 pounds. The fossil ivory thus obtained from the frozen North is imported into China and Europe, where it is used for the same purposes as ordinary ivory. It may be furnished, as we know, by the elephant and hippopotamus of African and Asia. The isle of bones has served as a quarry of this valuable material for export to China for 50 years; and it has been exported to Europe for upward of 100. But the supply from these strange mines remains undiminished. What a number of accumulated generations does not this profusion of bones and tusks imply.

DABOLL'S FOG TRUMPET.—A Congressional Committee has reported favorably upon Daboll's Fog Trumpet. An incident recently occurred on Long Island Sound, which illustrates the practical use of the machine. Several Boston and New York steamers, on a dark and stormy night, found themselves in close proximity to each other in the vicinity of Bartlett's Reef, some six or eight miles directly from New London Harbor. It was snowing furiously, and as some of the steamers were bound East and some West, their steam whistles were kept continually blowing, and rent the air with fearful shrieks. Just at this moment the sound of Daboll's Fog Trumpet, at the New London lighthouse, was heard clear and distinct, and from it the pilots took their departure, as if daylight had suddenly dawned upon the inky darkness of their vision.

How TO AVOID THE CHOLERA.—At a meeting of the New York Health Commissioners, Dr. Sayres, of Brooklyn, gave the following general rules for the treatment of cholera infantum: "Great fear and anxiety had a great deal to do in the prostration and spread of disease, and influenced the physical condition to such a degree as to make persons more subject to it than they would otherwise be. The fact of the people understood the single fact that it always is preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, such as lassitude, languor, debility and loss of appetite; and that in this stage of the disease it is nearly always curable, with the proper precautionary measures are taken, it would tend to allay the popular terror. At this stage of the disease, it is of the first importance to pay particular attention to the symptom, which is diarrhœa. At the very first approach, the patient should assume a horizontal posture and retain it, with the hips higher than the shoulders, and under no circumstances assume the perpendicular, even for a moment. Absolute, positive rest is needed, the body being kept in a warm condition. Any artificial means can be used for that which may be necessary. The main thing is the horizontal position, and perfect rest at the very commencement of the disease. If the patient lie down stairs when taken, let him stay there or be carried up. If he be out visiting, let him stay at his friend's house. Keeping this position for forty-eight hours, in the majority of instances, the disease will pass away, and the patient, on recovery, need make no very great changes in his mode of life. Of course, if he has had habits, he should endeavor to form them rationally, and attend to business as usual, but not overdo it. In the present state of the atmosphere, when pestilence is abroad, the system is rendered more liable to exhaustion, and he should husband his strength by avoiding violent exercise. With these few precautionary measures, and a proper sanitary condition of the city, and a rigid enforcement of quarantine, we may hope to escape any pestilential epidemic."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
First night of the engagement of
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
AND HIS TALENTED DAUGHTER.
MR COULDOCK in his original character of Luke Fielding as it only can be rendered by this great artiste. MISS COULDOCK as his daughter Rose.
THIS (Monday) EVENING the ever popular five act domestic drama, entitled
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock.
Rose, his daughter.....Miss Couldock.
To conclude with the
LAUGHING HYENA.
Matinee Saturday afternoon—CINDERELLA.

THE PITTSBURGH CHORAL UNION
Will repeat, by special request, Handel's Grand Oratorio of JUDAS MACCABÆUS at
Masonic Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 8th,
Conductor.....G. M. ALEXANDER.
Leader.....JAMES GILES.
Tickets, $1 00.
Reserved seats can be secured at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, set in the middle of the ring, and played music or sang words in answer to the performers. It was so in a performance of twenty women, who sang a soft air, accompanied with graceful limb actions, followed by a brisk dance, and were answered in the same tone by the chorus. In another Tonga song-dance, the chorus sang alone with the bands of performers, and sang at others in answer to them; though in one of the song-dances the whole body of performers was divided into two choirs, each with a chorus; and, after a match of song between the two chairs, there was another of strophes, with the two sides. In the Kaffir war dance the *dramatis personæ* are chiefs, and their warriors usually make up the chorus and dance, "with wooden imitations of their weapons."

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FAIR AND FESTIVAL
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Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of Singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other pleasing amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. fe16-12t

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FOR RENT—
That
FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE
On the corner of Market and Front streets, lately occupied by Chas. L. Caldwell, Esq., as bacon warehouse. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
ALEXANDER KING,
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One or two
FURNISHED ROOMS
For single gentlemen, at No. 308 Federal street, Allegheny. mh1-6t

SCHOOL PROPERTY, ALSO
DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also Brick Dwelling House, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
JOHN SHINN,
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TO LET—
A large
SECOND STORY ROOM,
Suitable for sample room or an office. Rent low. Apply to
HANE & DUFFEY,
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TO LET.
WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES.
I will receive propositions to lease for a term of three years or more, even to ten first-class FIVE STORY WAREHOUSES, to be built on Duquesne Way, in front of the Pittsburgh Plow Works, during the coming season, if sufficient inducement is offered.
The Buildings are to be 24 feet front by an average depth of 187 feet, and of sufficient strength to furnish storage for heavy and bulky articles up to and including the fifth story, and each house supplied with a platform weaver and hoisting apparatus, while the three ground stories are to be extending the rear of the block, on a level with the second story, affording the facility of loading or unloading directly from the cars.
Also, twenty or more finely finished, well lighted, Double Offices, suitable for Oil dealers and others.
J. C. RIDWELL.

TO LET—FROM APRIL FIRST,
THE STORE ROOM on the corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets, now occupied by F. Braun, Druggist
Enquire of
E. H. IRISH,
fe14-tf No. 259 Penn Street.

FOR RENT.
Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing Store Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar; from April. Apply to
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
fe13-tf 133 FOURTH STREET.

TO LET—
A LOT OF GROUND,
Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 52 feet wide by 160 feet through. This Lot is very eligible for a CARRIAGE SHOP, BRASS FOUNDRY or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1, 1866. Apply to
LYON, SHORB & CO.
ja15-tf

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of
MEEK & ARMSTRONG,
Doing business at No. 97 First street, was dissolved this day, February 28th, by mutual consent, and W. J. Meek will carry on the business in addition to his collecting office, as the firm of MEEK & ARMSTRONG. mh1-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of
JAMES MARSHALL & CO.
Was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Marshall having purchased the interest of Robert D. Clark. The old business will be conducted by James Marshall.
JAMES MARSHALL,
ROBERT D. CLARK.
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1866.
The undersigned having associated with him in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS the son, JAMES MARSHALL, Jr., the business will be continued in all its branches as heretofore, under the name of JAMES MARSHALL & CO.
fe27-1m JAMES MARSHALL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Two Second-hand Double Flue Boilers,
38 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, steam drum, stand pipe, fire front complete. All in good order. Inquire at Fort Pitt Boiler Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
mh2-6t Second and Short streets.

BARREL MACHINERY.
A full set of "Holmes's" Barrel Machinery, for sale low by
JAMES A. HUTCHISON,
mh3-2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.
SIX WROUGHT IRON OIL STILLS
Of 40 barrels capacity each, with condensing pipes and goose necks, by the
HUTCHISON OIL AND REFINING CO.,
mh3-2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 20 in. 14 ft.
2 Boilers, 22 in. 16 ft.
In. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc24

FOR SALE.
A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
On Penn street. Or will be exchanged for Real Estate at a fair price. Address
PHARMACEUTIST,
fe10-tf Commercial office.

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 18 feet heavy fly-wheel, with flat and bold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is of the best class, and superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also,
Four Engines—7 inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 3½ tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 10 tons of Scrap Steel.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 8 hundred barrels each. Apply to
STANDARD REFINERY,
fe24 Wood street.
Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

GLOVES—
ALEXANDRE, JOUVON
AND OTHER
KID GLOVES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
R. H. PALMER,
mh2 84 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE
Lumber, Oil and Mining Co.,
CONSISTING OF SIXTY ORIGINAL SHARES.
PAR VALUE.....$1,000 EACH.
OFFICERS:
President.....CHARLES SEIBERT.
Vice President.....FREDERICK EVERT.
Treasurer.....C. HOEVELER.
Secretary.....J. C. DICKEN.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Seibert, C. Hoeveler.
Frederick Evert, John Riecher,
Adam Becker, C. F. Muggle,
William Mauck, J. C. Dicken.
L. Schmidt.
This Company has been organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Lumber. Mining and disposing of Coal, boring for and producing Oil, &c., upon their property, which is known in fee, consisting of 2,630 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Rawlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, in Preston co., West Virginia, the land extending upon and along the Great river for five miles, and being well timbered. Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The title to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect: it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.
The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., German Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus giving full particulars, may be seen.
ja27 4 wsf

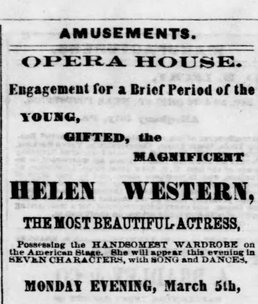
AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Engagement for a Brief Period of the
YOUNG,
GIFTED, the
MAGNIFICENT
HELEN WESTERN,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS,
Possessing the HANDSOMEST WARDROBE on the American Stage. She will appear this evening in SEVEN CHARACTERS, with SONG and DANCES,
MONDAY EVENING, March 5th,
Will be presented the beautiful play entitled
SATAN IN PARIS.
The Countess.....
Cartouche, (with song).....} HELEN WESTERN
Captain Morrell.....
Clarissa Delville, (with song.....
To conclude with the musical burletta of
JENNY LIND.
JENNY LIND, (with song).....HELEN WESTERN
TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tony Nowell.
Stage Director.....J. Dougherty.
ON MONDAY, the new local drama entitled
THE BOUNTY JUMPER.
(Written expressly for this Theatre by W. B. Cavanagh), will be performed by the
MODEL COMPANY.
Previous to the drama,
DICK SANDS,
JENNY ENGLE,
JOHNNY HART,
TOMMY JEFFERSON,
And the whole troupe will appear in a
SPLENDID MELANGE.
Tuesday—BENEFIT OF JOHNNY HART.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have them twice one of the same. fe26-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
W. H. HENNEGEN.....J. T. SCOTT.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (3d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.
We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. fe20-3m

Time and Distance Indicator,
[Copyright secured.]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a very large and fine selection of Musical Boxes—from one to ten tunes—varying in price from
$3 50 TO $325 00.
Among them is one which is far more than anything ever brought to this city. It has the
Celestial Voice Accompaniment
fe27

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 24, 1866.
The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (21st) of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, in their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 5th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until 22d day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON,
fe26-10 Secretary.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT.....President.
HENRY M. LONG.....Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville,
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER."
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
Orders solicited.

DIRECTORS:	
John Watt,	C. B. Herron,
Robert Lea,	H. M. Collins,
George Black,	C. L. Caldwell,
ja27-3m	J. W. Porter.

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest market rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
ja22-2w—fe6-1f Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

PYRITES.
The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec15-3m] Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

SPLENDID GIFTS.
Elegant Presents.
Having on hand an immense number of Photographs of the leading Union Generals—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, &c., purchased for the Army, and being in the midst of a disloyal community, among whom there is no sale for this class of goods, we offer to the people of the loyal North the following splendid chance: Any person sending $5 cents for a Photograph, will have a chance in the drawing of ten thousand splendid prizes, consisting of Watches, Chains, Sets, Silk Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c. Liberal inducements offered to persons getting up clubs.
A. TELLEZ & CO.,
fe28-5t Louisville, Ky.

A "WORD TO THE WISE"
IS SUFFICIENT.
Many already regret that they did not invest in
"Powers' Perpetual Broom"
When their own counties could be had at FIRST COST Some are even now paying THREE PRICES for territory. I shall soon sell out
"WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,"
And go farther East.
THE BROOM
IS A "DECIDED SUCCESS," and those wishing a light and marketable article to sell to call AT ONCE. State and county rights for sale.
J. N. WHIDDEN,
mh1 No. 70 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

50,000 LBS. NEW S. C. HAMS;
10,000 lbs new Shoulders;
10,000 lbs new Sides;
10,000 lbs new plain Hams;
100 new kegs new Lard;
50 new tierces new Lard;
100 sacks new Cornmeal;
20,000 lbs Peaches, quarters;
5,000 lbs Peaches, halves;
200 dozen 2 lb canned Peaches;
2,000 lbs peeled Peaches;
5,000 lbs Dried Apples.
Henry's, Byders Paradise Candles of all sizes;
100 box prime Cheese;
Fresh Roll Butter, Eggs, &c.,
In store and for sale at
COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,
fe9 12 Smithfield street.

COFFEE.
32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee;
For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe8 corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 59 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. C. LOOMIS, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.
THEODORE WOOD, Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. F. STEVENSON, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN	WM. STEVENSON.
R. C. LOOMIS,	W. S. HAVEN,
J. O'NEILL,	J. F. DRAVO.
fe22: tf	T. J. CRAIG.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
HOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT.
Branch House,
NOS. 29, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
Chicago, Ills.
JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted: Nail Machine Rolls, Forging Rolls, Squeezing, Heading and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated. Blister and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Screw Cutters of every pattern.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettle Rims, Sash Weights, Header Gas and Water Pipe, either boil or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. Large assortment of Patterns always on hand from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja31-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
se6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD,
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Pole and Casing Pulleys, Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam Irons, Derrick Irons and Fittings. Also prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
P. O. Box 128.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK
WORKS,
ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh,
HERRON & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find
ings, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 320 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. fe26-3m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office, Corner Rose and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with fine or portable boiler under shafts. Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de6-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons carts, drays wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny.
ja3 COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL
PLOW COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL THE VARIETIES
STEEL AND CAST IRON
PLOWS.
W. A. RODGERS, PRESIDENT.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, TREASURER.
C. M. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
fe15-3m

HENRY MOORLEY.....CHAS. RAHM.....SAMUEL DICKEY
VULCAN
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY
MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.
Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets,
Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings, Rolling Mill Castings, both light and heavy, Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.
Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses. fe16-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,
EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,
PLATE and SHEET IRON,
REAPER BAR IRON,
FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 112 Water and 108 Front sts
Branch House: 128 and 134 West Water sts
Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec26-3m

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, HEATING PANS CONDENSERS, WASHING MACHINES, GASOMETERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec31-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
And Juniata Bloom.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FRISER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec23-3m

J. C. GABLER & CO.,
(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street,
Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st. ja25-3m

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts.,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe15-3m

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
ja5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, No. 149 First and 190 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
KEYSTONE FOUNDRY,
D. DEMAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, HOLLOW WARE, WAGON BOXES, &c.
We manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Cooking Stoves for coal and wood, among which are the Meridan and Alchemy for coal, and Empire and Diamond Rock for wood, which we offer at the lowest figures. Warehouse, No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
ENGINE BUILDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
OIL TOOL MANUFACTURERS.
FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
All orders promptly attended to. ja24-3m

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
A large assortment of Chandaliers and Brackets, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c., always on hand.
164 Wood

The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

RF Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

	Arrives.		
Day Express	2:30 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Fast Line	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Philadelphia & New Mail	12:35 p m	Philadelphia & New Mail	4:35 p m
Mail Accom	11:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'ss	1:20 p m
Philadelphia Express	1:05 p m	Philadelphia Express	3:05 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:05 a m
Johnstown Acc'n	4:15 p m	1st Wall Steamer	6:25 a m
2d "	10:45 p m	2d "	1:50 p m
3d "	10:45 a m	3d "	1:50 p m
Penn Accom. No. 1	7:30 a m	Penn Accom. No. 1	7:45 p m
Penn Accom. No. 2	2:00 p m	Penn " 2	6:25 a m
Penn " 3	12:30 p m	Allegheny Accom	"
		and Emigrant	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wylie Station every Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3:00 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Mail	2:00 "	Mail	3:15 p m
Express	12:15 p m	Express	12:45 a m
Steub. Accomm	4:00 "	Steub. Accomm	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:30 a m	Express	2:50 a m
Express, trade & Erie	1:45 p m	Express	3:10 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	9:00 p m
Mail, Cattle & Erie	9:40 a m	Cattle & Erie	5:30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m.			
Rochester, 2:00 p. m.; New Castle, 2:30 p. m.; Economy, 3:30 p. m.; Wallsville, 3:50 p. m.			

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:50 a m	Express	11:15 a m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Mail	6:00 "	Mail	2:30 p m
		Departs.	Arrives.
Express for Wheeling	2:30 p m		5:05 p m
"	6:00 "		10:30 a m
Mail, "	6:00 "		2:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:30 p m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
Mail	6:15 p m	Mail	10:30 a m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
"	4:10 p m	"	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	5:10 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:00 p m	Accommodation	9:20 p m

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 a. m.		Bayard.
Wednesday	11 a. m.		Forest City.
Thursday	11 a. m.		Bayard.
Saturday	11 a. m.		Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Allegheny Valley.

Mono-gahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leave daily	5 P. M.	James Rees

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

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Allegheny, Pa	T. FETTINGER.
Alliance, Ohio	T. SAMPLE.
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SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

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The following recommendations from some of so well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a expert to be Lard Oil.

PITTSBURGH, November 16th, 1865.—We are using the Sperm Lubricator manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to Lard Oil for that purpose. We use no other oil.—DAVIS & PHILIPPS, 110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 16th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 29 Market street:—Gentlemen: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that I required for Lard Oil before. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS.

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have been, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on machinery and tools of every description in shaping, and on our fan, running 9,000 revolutions per minute, and find it gives us very much pleasure to use No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend them to all who have never used, being more than double than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Moorehead & Co., Schoen Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Sligo and Diamond Iron Works.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

29 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers.

SAWYER'S

Pure Ammoniacal Vegetable Compound

FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.

A Great American Discovery

No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this exceedingly pure Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.

Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners, and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are engaged in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad and at home, who desire to order:

B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Druggists,	Pittsburgh.	
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.	do	do
R. E. Sellers & Co.	do	do
Weyman, Heacock & Co.	do	do
Mackewen & Bro.,	do	do
George Bausch,	do	do
Miller & Ricketson, Grocers,	do	do
Hay & Todd,	do	do
Edward Heazleton,	do	do
John Lippincott,	do	do
Hilton, Patton,	do	do
Lorg & Duff,	do	do
Eckstein & Lang,	do	do
Reymer & Bros., Confectioners & Fruiterers,	do	do
George Dilworth, Allegheny city,		
Tiernan & Gayly, Grocers,	do	do
John A. Brown,	do	do
Schmitz, Son & Co.,	do	do
J. & J. Kay,	do	do
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Grocers,	Sharpsburg,	
Hopper, Glenn & Co., Grocers,	York.	
Patrick Corvin, Odd Fellows' Hall,	Philadelphia.	
Hinman, Ross & Co., Commission Merchants,	Chicago, Ill.	
John Thompson & Co., Druggists,	Bloomington, Ill.	
Whitall, Tatum & Co., Druggists,	New Castle, Pa.	
Wilcox & McKinley,	do	do
J. H. Reno & Co.,	do	do
T. H. Reno & Co., Grocers,	Youngstown, Ohio.	
Kidwell & Son, Druggists,	Washington City, D. C.	
J. G. Gilbert, Merchant,	Washington, Pa.	
D. Dibert, Merchant,	Johnstown, Pa.	
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FOR THE SALE OF

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Also Agent for the Pottsville Ball Mill. Orders solicited to the Ball Mill, which are filled in 20 days. Send samples in the yard, and Street Balls, Pittsburgh Gauge, 40 pounds to the yard. jy2

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Saxonburg, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Pig and Forge Pig and Charcoal Blooms.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

HERON WORKS.

Nos. 37, 39, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & COMPANY,

MACHINISTS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND RIVER STATIONARY AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

Especial attention invited to their Adjustable Cut-off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines. fe6 1y

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. mh3

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, March 3—P. M.

The last advices from England are decidedly favorable; our Five Twenties advanced from ¾ on the 14th ult., to 68¾ on the 18th. American railway securities also experienced a rise, and even British Consols were a little stronger. The Bank of England reports an increase of bullion to the extent of £239,000. The rate of discount will probably be reduced before long. English monetary affairs generally have taken a turn for the better. One result of for the worse, as the London *Times* so solemnly, and, as usual, so erroneously predicted.

It is confidently expected that United States loans will open with a further advance in London and Frankfort, as the news from this side of the great natural but decided improvement in our currency and the surprising increase in the Customs and excise revenue of the Government.

The increase of the National Treasury from Customs out os at New York the first three days of last week averaged $626,370 a day, as follows: Monday, $760,339; Tuesday, $446,271; Wednesday, $483,000, a total in the month to-date to February $12,018,659 against only $4,823,214 same month last year. This shows an increase in the month just closed of $7,195,445. The aggregate income through the customs at the single port of New York, for the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, is $20,350,417, or a monthly average of $11,275,708, equal to the annual amount of $135,308,496, which would leave less than forty-six millions to be made up by the out-porst, in order to realize an estimate of $180,000,000, as the aggregate of the year's revenue from Customs duties exclusively.

This revenue is specifically pledged to meet the annual coin interest charge on the national debt, which, at the date of the latest official exhibits (December, 1865), stood as $98,052,276. The disbursements on the coin interest account through the United States Sub-Treasury in New York, since the 1st of July, 1865, have been only $29,277,594, or less than a third part of the customs receipts of the office, which now holds a cash balance (in coin and currency) to the credit of the Government of $106,128,646, against $62,851,643 on the 1st of February. The receipts of the office from all sources, in the past month, were one hundred and forty-five and a half millions of dollars.

Government has also received two hundred and twenty millions dollars from 1 internal revenue in the past thirty-five weeks in the current fiscal year, or equal to a weekly average of over six millions and a hundred thousand dollars, which would give a yearly income of nearly three hundred and ninety-four million dollars.

Added to the probable customs revenue in coin, on the basis of the ruling price of gold, this would make the national income from both sources mentioned above, for the whole year, equal to five hundred and ninety million dollars in coin, or over eighteen million dollars in excess of the circulation of our paper of the 17th inst., and again to this the anticipated revenue from sales of public lands, miscellaneous, miscellaneous sources, and we may fairly assume that the grand income for the fiscal year now current, and ending on the 30th of June next, will approximate six hundred and fifty millions of currency dollars.

It would seem obvious, from these facts, that Secretary McCulloch can experience no insurmountable difficulty in his efforts to make adequate provision for all the recognized obligations of the Government on or before maturity, as well as to resolutely inaugurate the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and strengthening the credit of the nation, which every patriot loyally aims to accomplish by every legitimate means subject to the will of the Executive Congress.

—MORRIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The action of Mr. Barnes, the New York Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in recommending the formal dissolution of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, has been made public. From his report, which we find in an extra of the *Insurance Monitor*, we learn that the company was originally chartered for 7,500 shares, each being fixed at $50,000. On the 16th of August the whole amount of capital had been subscribed for, but as only 40 per cent. had been paid in the Superintendent declined to go into a live company, whereupon a new charter was fied, September 4, fixing the capital at $500,000.

On the 4th of May, 1865, the capital of the company was increased to $600,000, which was duly paid in. On the 27th day of September, 1865, the company had loaned $467,000 in U. S. bonds. On the 31 of October $16,000 of these securities were sold, enabling to pay debts incurred in purchasing the company's drawstock. On the 27th day of December Superintendent Barnes examined the books and papers of the company, which resulted in the following statement of the condition: The aggregate assets were $630,940 76; total liabilities (except capital, $967,360 36, leaving a margin of $92,280 40 after the payment of all claims. Some of the items in both assets and liabilities are not definitely ascertained, but holders are pleased with every account. Among the assets are 150 shares of Columbian Cloak Fire Insurance Company. The liabilities include losses outstanding estimated at $239,895 36. In pursuance of his investigations, Mr. Barnes discovered and disclosed some unsound methods of the managers, which are of much interest to the public. It appears that the Finance Committee had not authorized the President to protect his stock from any depreciation in value consequent upon the increased issue of $200,000 of stock, and under this arrangement on the 20th day of January, 1865, they sold 1,000 shares of Morrison for 920 shares of the company's own stock. Morrison for 920 shares of the company's own stock. On the same day the Columbian Insurance Company was vested $2,753 48 in payment for 22 shares of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company stock, private sale. The transfer of the company's own stock to B. C. Morris in trust commenced as early as the 21th day of March, 1865, and from that time to September 26, 1232 shares, representing $123,200, were so transferred to the 16th of December these shares were transferred to Joseph Morrison and Edward C. Morris, the son of B. C. Morris having resigned the presidency. Mr. Morris was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Morris, in trust